

Some of the early ice cutters included George T. Watkins, John Luke, Fred Haueter, Ulrich Kuhni, Albert Lockner, Joseph Galli and Joseph Abegglen.

MINING

Midway had still not been formed from the two Snake Creek communities when the first high grade ore was discovered in 1864 in the Park City mining district. While the discoveries were not in the Midway area, their impact was soon to be felt in the new community. Other outcroppings of good grade ore were discovered in American Fork Canyon in 1875. Midway lay almost in the middle of these two important discoveries and the areas of Snake Creek, Pine Creek and Dutch Canyon soon were overrun with prospectors. Many claims were staked out in this area, with Sidney H. Epperson, Jeremiah Robey and Nathan Springer leading much of the prospecting work.

Following the initial discoveries in the Park City area the Ontario, Daily Judge, Daily West, American Flag, New Quincy, Little Bell, New York, Wabash, California, Silver King, Park Utah, Spirro Tunnel, New Park and the Park City mines were organized. Many smaller mines were discovered, but soon were consolidated with the larger companies.

Park City began to grow rapidly with these discoveries, and for more than half a century the mining work supported two railroads, the Denver and Rio Grande and the Union Pacific. The Park City mining district is about eight miles north of Midway, and for more than 75 years has served as the major market center for the farmers of Midway. The mines also furnished employment for many men from Midway who chose mining as their pursuit for wealth and happiness. Many prospered, some failed and several lost their lives or were maimed in a sincere effort to succeed.

In American Fork Canyon the first discoveries were made around 1875 and by 1888 the Miller Hill, the Dutchman and the Pacific mines were the three major producers. These mines operated for many years, but the ore bodies were relatively small and soon were depleted. However, for a few years these mines supported the state's first narrow gauge railroad.

These American Fork Canyon mines also served as a market for eggs, butter, cheese and vegetables for Midway farmers. Reports indicate that some of the farmers carried as much as 75 pounds of produce on their backs, following a rough trail over the mountains west of Midway into the canyon to supply the needs of the miners.

In the Midway area itself a mining district was organized, known as the Blue Ledge mining district. Two of the earliest mines were the Flagg Staff and Lucky Bill, neither of which produced much ore. Other early properties near Midway included the Southern Tier group and the St. Louis-Vasser claims. The Southern Tier group was owned by Eugene Levigneux and a Mr. St. Joer, both Frenchmen. From the Southern Tier

came some \$90,000 worth of high grade ore. This mine was one of Midway's largest producers. Henry T. Coleman of Midway directed the work in these mines, and some who were employed included John Morton, Jerry Springer, Nate Springer, George Schear, John A. Sulser, Carson Smith, David J. Wilson, Nymphus Watkins, Jacob Kummer, Frank Greenwell, Charles Alexander, Adam Empey, Brigham Hamilton and William John Wilson.

The St. Louis-Vasser claims were located by Judge A. C. Hatch. Henry T. Coleman and Samuel Hair, along with the West St. Louis and Merle V. groups of mines. About 1900 they sold their interests to a group of mining men from Salt Lake City, including Robert Walker and Colonel Shaunessy. Under new management the mines employed several Midway men and began working on the St. Louis-Vassar Incline Shaft. Charles Buhler had charge of the work, but the company ran out of money and the property was turned back to the locaters.

Another large operation that hired many local men included the Steam Boat Tunnel, later known as Mountain Lake Tunnel. Charles Buhler was foreman of the Steam Boat Tunnel and William Witt of the Mountain Lake Tunnel. Many who worked in these mines included Henry T. Coleman, John Buehler, Nathaniel Baldwin, Ernest Kohler, Charles Bigler, William Bigler, Samuel Ritchie, Fred Sonderegger, John A. Sulser and Hyrum Shelton, and two women who were cooks, Mrs. Mary Bigler Kohler and Mrs. Bertha Sonderegger Wilson.

Others who worked at the Mountain Lake, or Jesse Knight operation, were Elijah Watkins, Joseph Hair, George Bonner, Charles Bonner, George Schear, Joseph Galli, Charles Mitchell. Joseph Hair was killed and Elijah Watkins blinded in an explosion in this mine.

Later, the Daily Judge Mining Company and the Knight Investment Company ran the Snake Creek Tunnel as a joint venture in 1910. Many who found employment here included Ernest Dayton, (Jay) John Abplanalp, Frank Abplanalp, Michael Abplanalp, Alonzo Abplanalp, John Burt, Sam Ritchie, Fred Sonderegger, Thomas Kummer, Henry S. Coleman, Alvah Ross, Morris Watkins, John H. Buehler, George Bonner, Charlie Bonner, William Bigler, Charles Bigler, Charles Mitchell, Charles Whistler, Eli Korah, Joseph Schoney, Earl Hardy, Emil Nelson, William Hancock, and cooks, Mrs. Alice Mohlman and Mrs. Ella O'Neil Hancock Whistler.

A shaft known as the J. I. C. was sunk on Bonanza Flat and operated for a short time. Jerry Springer and Alonzo Alder were some who worked on this shaft. "The Montreal" was also operated in the early 1900's, and provided work for the Alder brothers, Alfred, William and James, as well as Peter Abplanalp. The "Lone Hill" was operated by Ira Clark, Nate Springer, Alfred Alder, Jacob Kummer, Alonzo Alder and Peter Abplanalp.

The "John the Revelator" mine was first opened by Henry T. Cole-